

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

... OF ...

FENCING

... FROM ...

WILLARD-DAYNE FENCE CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFECTION COMBINATION
WIRE AND PICKET FENCING
AND GATES

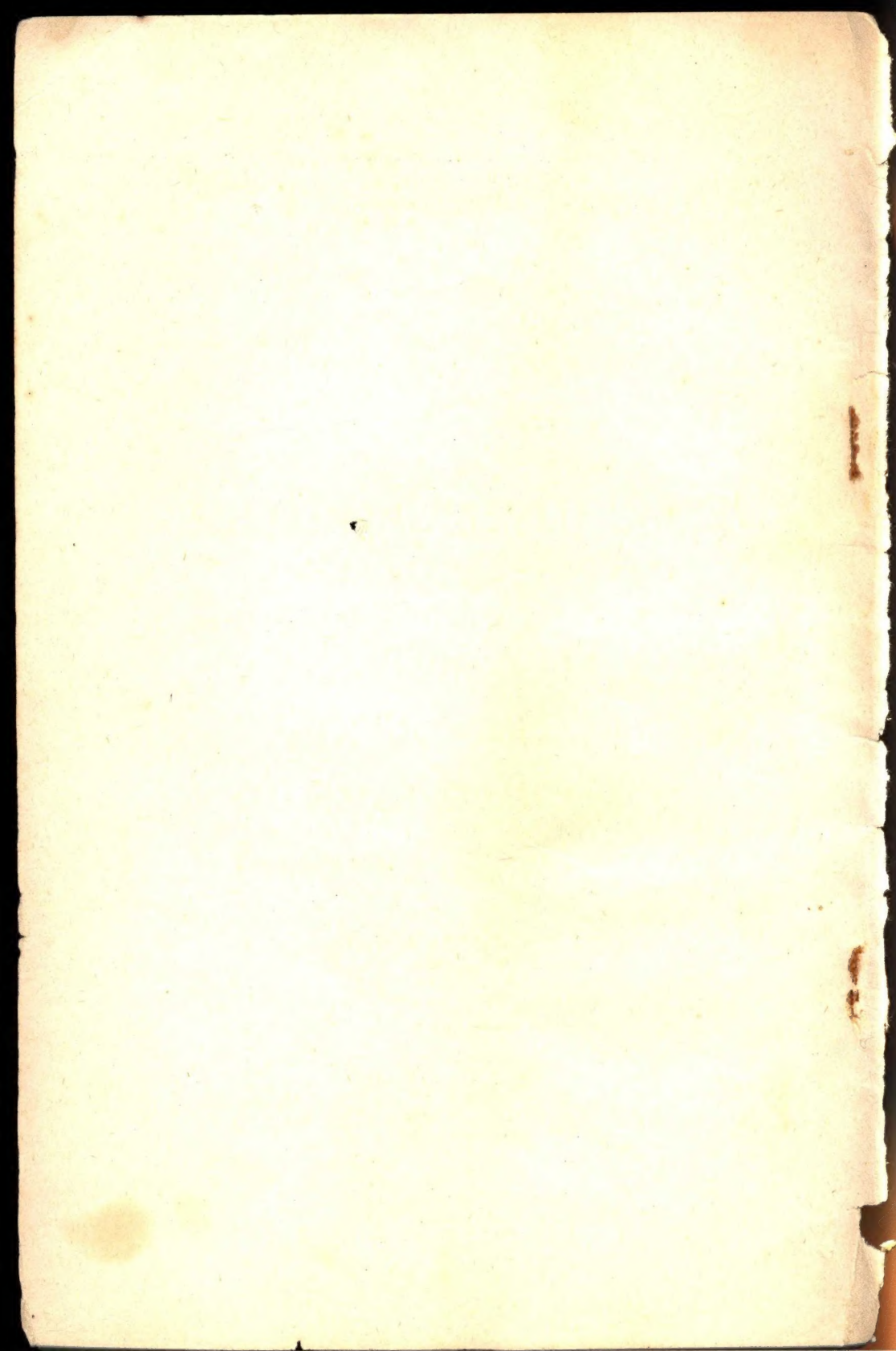
... FOR ...

FARMS, • RANCHES, • GARDENS, • ORCHARDS, • PASTURES,
PIG, • SHEEP, • POULTRY, • RAILROADS,
LAWNS, • CEMETERIES, • ETC.

— OFFICE AND FACTORY, —

2503 TO 2519 LA SALLE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

HORNSTEIN BROS., PRINTERS, CHICAGO.



WILLARD-DAYNE FENCE Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

DESCRIPTIVE * CATALOGUE

— " " OF " " —

GARDEN, FARM, SHEEP, ...

PASTURE, PIG, POULTRY,

ORCHARD, RAILROAD

. AND  ORNAMENTAL

 FENCING 

OFFICE AND
FACTORY



2503 2519 LA SALLE ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE PUBLIC.



WE TAKE pleasure in sending you this our Descriptive Catalogue of our *Combination Wire* and *Picket Portable Close Fencing*, and feel confident that after a careful perusal of the same, if you are contemplating building new *Fence*, that you will see the merits of ours at once, and will use no other.

Our FENCING has become so popular that we have been compelled to increase our facilities for manufacturing the same and have bought out the Chicago Branch of THE PRICE-CONDIT FENCE COMPANY and have added its machinery to our plant.

We are now the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of COMBINATION WIRE and PICKET FENCING in the United States, and it enables us to buy our material at the very lowest prices, which benefit we give to our trade, by making them the very lowest prices. Our fencing certainly is the BEST close fencing for all purposes in the market, and all things considered the CHEAPEST. With our increased facilities we are in a position to fill all orders promptly upon receipt.

We ask you to read our claims in this Catalogue carefully, and if your merchants do not carry our Fence in stock, send your orders to us direct, and they will receive our prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

WILLARD-DAYNE FENCE CO.,

2503-2519 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FENCING.

FENCING is a subject of great interest to all progressive farmers.

Have you considered the growing IMPORTANCE of COMBINED WIRE and PICKET FENCE? No one will deny that it is being rapidly adopted for its ECONOMY, LIGHTNESS, DURABILITY and SAFETY, over all other fences.

The SUCCESS of all farmers is manifest in the neat appearance and good condition of their farms, buildings, and, particularly, FENCES. It is impossible to keep a farm in perfect shape if you have broken fences, allowing the trespass of stock running loose upon your land.

ITS CHEAPNESS.

The greatest question among the farmers the world over is: WHAT MAKES THE CHEAPEST FENCE?

It certainly is not barbed wire, as that does not turn the smaller stock of a farm and injures the larger.

Taking everything into consideration, it is the dearest fence a man can build.

Many of the States are legislating against it, and the best class of farmers are doing away with it entirely, as they are awakening to the fact that it is too *barbarous, cruel, and expensive* to be used where there is valuable stock.

Besides the scarring and torturing of the stock, it is estimated that for every mile of THAT fence in use in the United States there is annually *stock* KILLED to the value of forty-two (\$42.00) dollars; and when we appreciate the amount in use we can see the amount of damage the farmers suffer from its use, making it COSTLIER than any other fence in the end.

HORSES cannot be raised where it is in use, as they run into it when frightened or at play, no matter how well they are acquainted with the premises; and the result every one knows.

We were told by a shipper of horses to this city, that out of sixteen head of horses he had just received, there were but three head of them that were not more or less cut or scarred by barbed wire; and this is the experience of most all that have used it.

It will turn no stock, excepting the largest cattle. *Sheep* pay no attention to it, and *hogs* and *pigs* will go through it. It is no protection to your orchards, no matter how many wires are used.

Those who buy hides for tanning will not accept any that they know came from parts of the country where barbed wire fences are in use; because cattle are continually running against these fences and become injured thereby, and afterwards, in tanning their hides, those places where they have been punctured by the barbs of this kind of fence will not stand the process of tanning. Holes in the hides occur, and thereby very much lessen, if not entirely destroy, the value of the hide for market.

You insure your buildings against fire. You protect them from lightning, as far as you possibly can by putting up lightning rods. You would insure the growing crops from damage, if you could. Why not insure your stock of all kinds from injury frequently resulting in most serious accidents and occasionally death? Why take all this risk when you can use our Combination Wire and Picket Fence, and be secure?

We claim our combination fence will last longer than barbed wire, which fails first where the barb is clasped upon the wire, the firm contact producing rust. The primary and only object of fencing being to control stock, the price at which we sell our Combination Fence leaves no reason why a farm should be without it.

SAGGING.

Barbed wire sags, and all who are using barbed wire know what a long, tedious and hard task it is to draw the staples and stretch one wire at a time. Oftentimes in stretching the wire breaks where the barb is clasped upon the wire. If the staple is accidentally pulled out, the wires get tangled so badly that it is almost impossible to get them in proper position again.

Our Combination Wire and Picket Fence NEVER sags, if properly put up with our Giant stretcher. If the staple is accidentally pulled out it does not change the position of the wires. In stretching our fence all wires are stretched at the same time.

RAIL FENCE.

It would seem unnecessary to say anything in regard to this fence, as it is already considered a thing of the past; and yet there are many localities that have not caught the spirit of progress, and as long as the last vestige of our best timber remains there will occasionally be found a man who will insist in piling hundreds of cords of wood around his fields. The result is that in from five to eight years he has enriched a rod wide of ground which he has never been able to use, and he will spend the remainder of his days in repairing an old fence which he imagines is too good to throw away, yet which is not good enough to protect his crops.

A good rail fence, when new, will turn large stock. When that is said all is said. It saves neither labor nor money; it destroys twelve (12) feet of valuable ground; it is not durable, and is the meanest fence in the world to keep in repair when it becomes old. It has seen its day with most farmers. We will fill its place with something better and cheaper, and hereafter you may use the ground enriched by your old fence. Our fence needs no repairing, and stock can not molest it.

PLANK FENCE.

Perhaps no fence has yet been introduced that could not claim some kind of superiority, but plank is one of the poorest fences a farmer can build. The only thing that can be said in its favor is that it occupies very little ground. To make a decent fence from plank you must have your posts perfectly smooth on one side and set only eight (8) feet apart, and in five (5) years, at most, the ends of the plank where they are nailed to the posts are decayed; and every one knows, who has used this fence, that the only way to repair it is to *build a new one*.

PLANK AND WIRE.

Some farmers use three (3) fence planks to go next to the ground, and then put two barbed wires above them. This fence is just a little cheaper than a plank fence, and has *all* of its objections, with the additional objection of barbed wire. You require the same number of posts, the planks decay just as rapidly, it is just as hard to repair, and will be a fence no longer than a common board fence.

HEDGE FENCE.

Next we will take hedge fence, that was at one time used to quite an extent. This fence hardly needs consideration with other fences, as it is going into disuse so rapidly. Did the farmer ever imagine what he would have to do to make a fence when he purchased those little plants? Did he think that after planting them, cultivating, trimming and nursing them for four (4) or five (5) years, he would have only an excuse for a fence that would take his attention twice during every year for a considerable time to keep it "down" from shading his crops, and then have a fence that would not turn his stock? We know many of the farmers of Illinois, where this fence was early planted, are having them grubbed out and replacing them with our fence.

Besides the time elapsing till it grows and the time spent in cultivating and trimming it—the ground it occupies and the ground it saps to make its growth, would, if properly tilled, produce enough to buy one of our fences almost every year.

FENCE OF THE FUTURE.

The fence of the future will not be all wire, for this does not make a desirable fence for stock. It will not be all wood, for we haven't the material.

It must, then, be some *combination* of the two. It is not at all wonderful that a FENCE has been produced that is *up with the times*, but rather remarkable that the discovery has been so long delayed.

Our COMBINATION WIRE AND PICKET FENCE possesses every quality requisite to a *strictly first-class fence* at a *price* hitherto thought to be incompatible with the *quality* and *elegance* required.

It is, indeed, a triumph in its way, *novel* and *modern* in its *construction*, and with all a valuable invention to the country.

We can make you any kind of dimensions of a special fence if you let us know what you want and the use designed; and we cannot see the philosophy of a farmer making his own fence at an enormous cost to him when he can buy our fence, ready for immediate use, at a very reasonable price, a fence that will last his lifetime, looking and being always the same tidy and durable article.

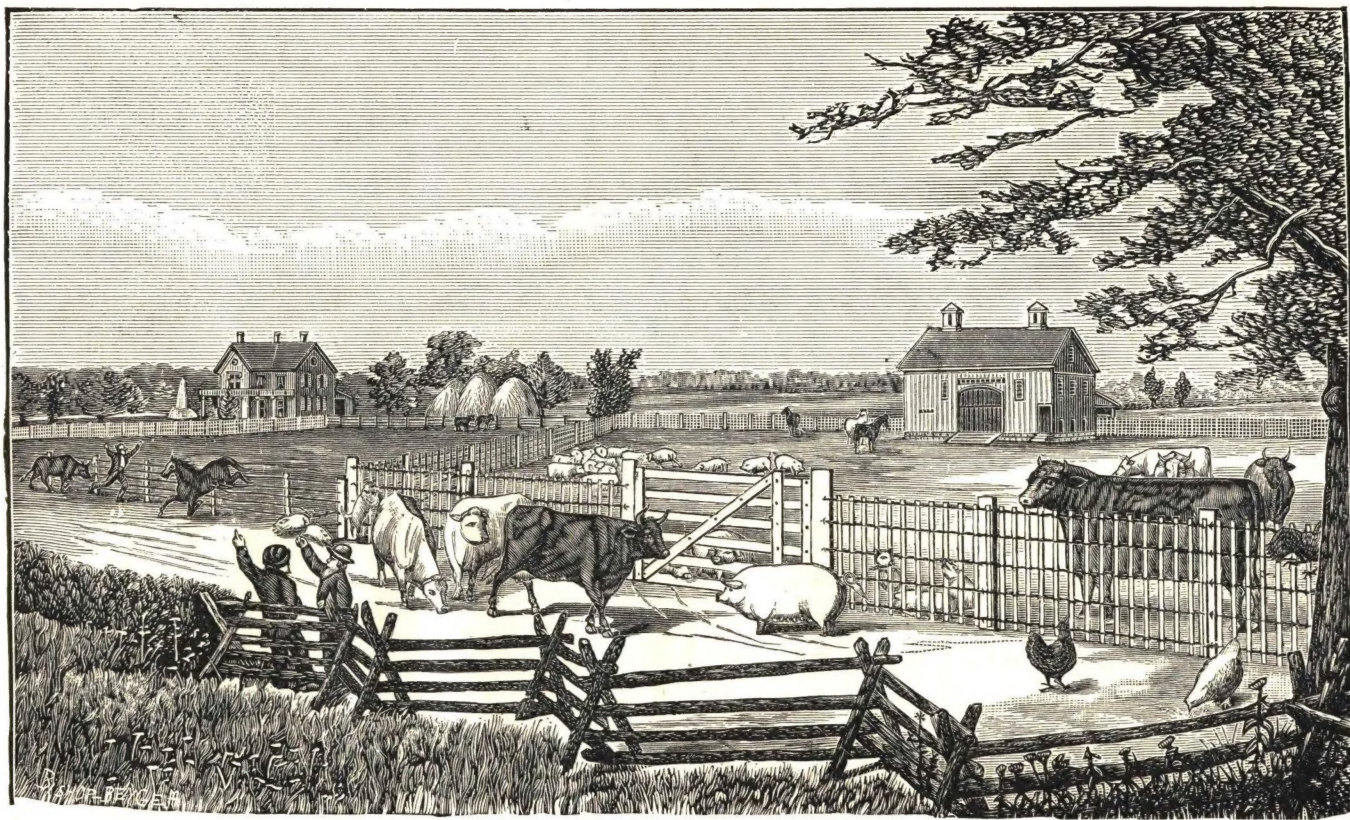
We could fill a catalogue ten times the size of this with testimonial letters from *leading farmers, gardeners, stockmen, poultry-breeders* and *fruit-growers*, who are using our COMBINATION WIRE AND PICKET FENCE.

We now ask you to *carefully read* the following *descriptions* and *note* the *facts* we claim for our Fence and compare our claims with any other fence on the market or in use, and when you decide which one to order, we want an opportunity to figure with you, as we are certain of your decision being in favor of ours—Perfection Combination Wire and Picket Fence.

WARNING—PATENTED.

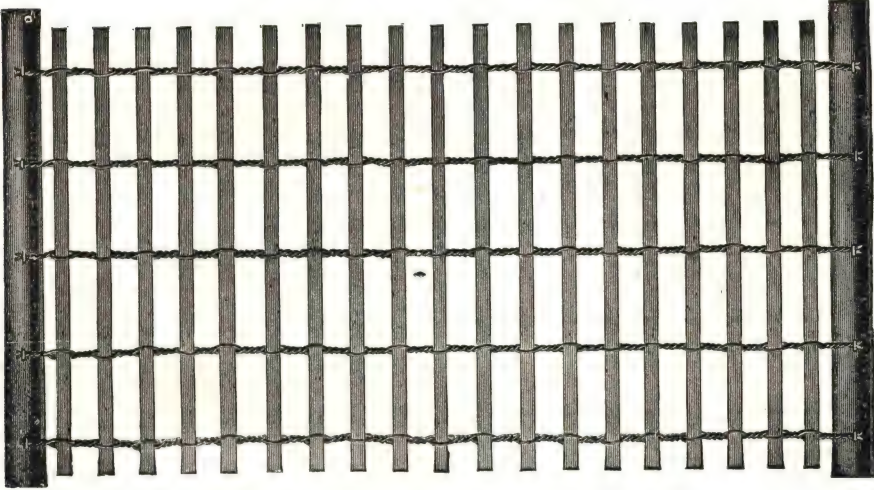
We would respectfully call the attention of dealers and consumers to the fact that our fence is protected by ten patents, numbered and dated as follows: 12,970, June 13, 1882; 12,971, June 13, 1882; 12,972, June 13, 1882; 12,973, June 13, 1882; 12,974, June 13, 1882; 267,948, Nov. 21, 1882; 268,148, Nov. 28, 1882; 13,926, May 22, 1883; 284,684, Sept. 11, 1883; 284,685, Sept. 11, 1883.

We do this because we know that irresponsible parties are offering to the trade a similar, but inferior, fence to ours, which is an infringement of it; and we desire to give fair notice, that none can say they did not know they were infringing.



OUR HOME AND FENCE IN THE COUNTRY.
KING OF ALL FENCING.

FARM FENCE.



DESCRIPTION OF OUR FARM FENCE.

Our farm fence is composed of pickets one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide and five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inches thick—general height four feet, firmly woven with five double strands of galvanized steel wire; distance between pickets, 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It comes from the factory in rolls ready for shipment, and weighs about 35 to 50 lbs. to the rod, a car-load containing about 600 to 700 rods; 7 rods in a roll.

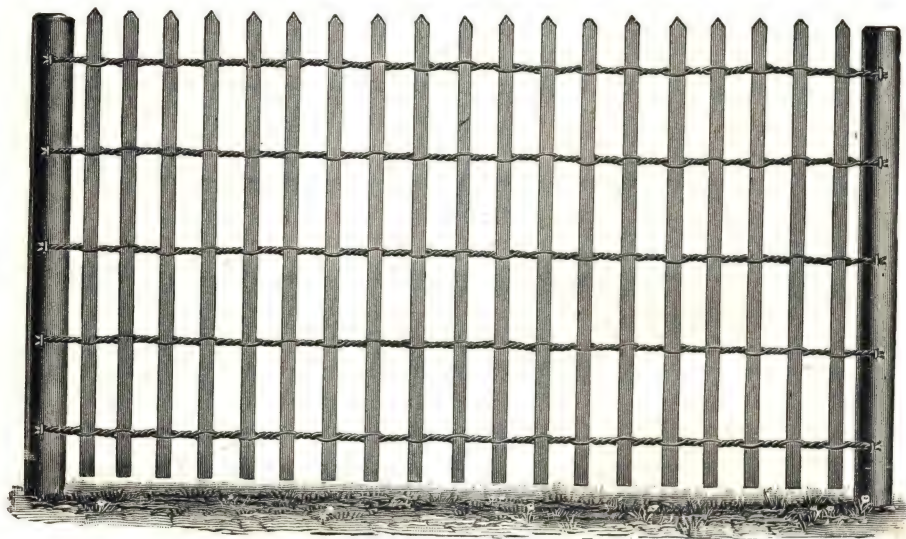
There are ten (10) wires of No. $12\frac{1}{2}$ best galvanized steel wire running the whole length of the fence, and this alone, exclusive of pickets, would make a fence far superior to the majority of wire fences now in use. Our combination more than trebles its strength, while it holds the wires at a uniform distance apart, and makes a visible fence that will turn anything raised on a farm, and does not sag.

It is not only a combination fence as regards the material of which it is made, but combines the good qualities of all other fences, and at the same time is free from their many objectionable features.

WIRE TEST.

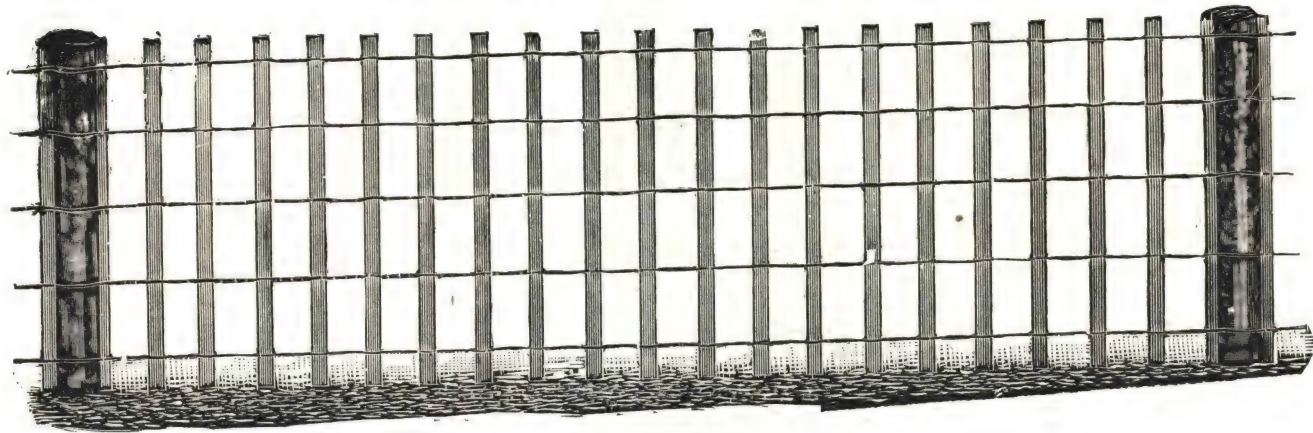
The test of the above 10 wires alone is 6,840 lbs.; and when posts are set 8 feet apart it makes a much better fence than posts set 16 feet apart, with any kind of fence, even barb wire.

GARDEN FENCE.



The above illustration is our new and elegant Garden and Yard Fence. It is made of the same picket as our Farm Fence, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 4 feet, 2 inches and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. When pickets are pointed it adds largely to the virtues of the fence. Dogs and chickens are not wanted in any man's garden. The pointed picket will prevent them from going over the fence. The damage one chicken can do will pay for the fence the first year. It does not injure any kind of stock. It needs the least repairing of any fence made. It is the longest lived fence yet offered on the market. It is pig tight, bull strong and horse high. It does not shade the ground. It is just the fence for everybody to use that wants to keep out dogs, cats, rabbits and chickens, etc.

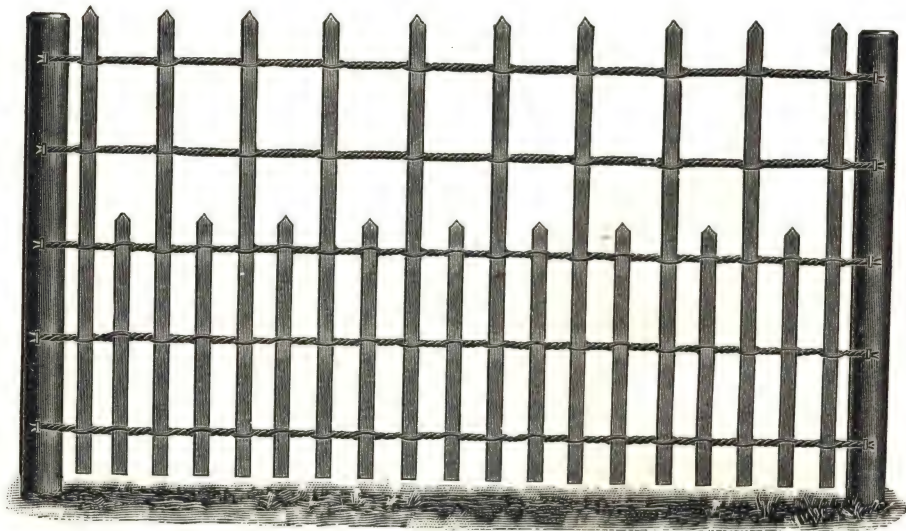
OUR NEW PASTURE FENCE



DESCRIPTION.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our new pasture fence, which we are manufacturing this season. It is made with pickets four feet high, woven together with five double strands of No. 12½ galvanized steel wire, with pickets 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 inches apart. This makes a very cheap, light and durable fence, and wherever it has been introduced it has given universal satisfaction. It is already proving a great seller. It will turn cattle and horses without any harm to them, and as it comes at a considerable less cost than the other fencing it will be used extensively by farmers for pasture and road fencing. The above cut shows our pasture fencing set up.

ORCHARD FENCE.



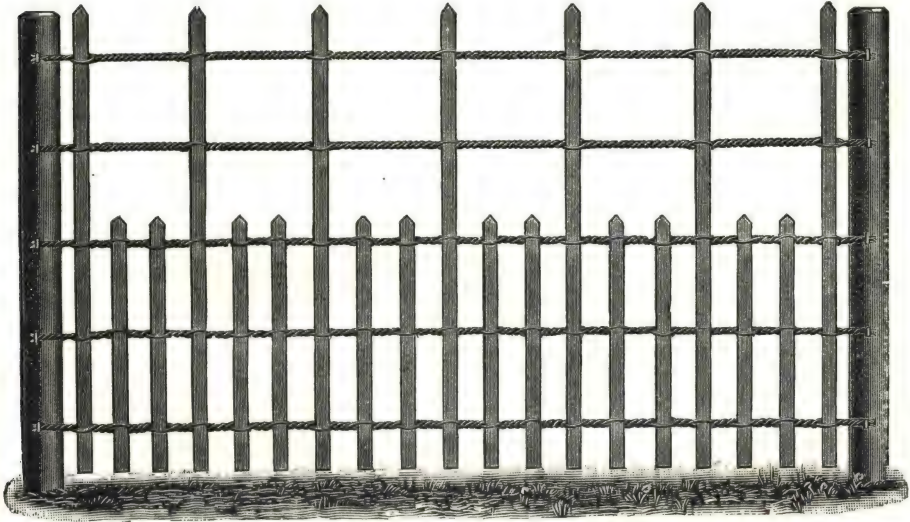
The above illustration is called our Orchard Fence.

It is composed of the same material as our Farm and Garden Fence.

It is a combination of our Pasture Fence and Pig Fence woven alternately, making a fence four feet in height—the lower two feet of it being a strictly close fencing. We make this fence with space between pickets at top, five and one-half ($5\frac{1}{2}$) inches, six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) inches, seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches and eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) inches. This would make the $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at top, 2 inch space at bottom, same as our Garden Fence; $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at bottom; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at top, 3 inch space at bottom; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at bottom. This fence is sure to come into general use as it is a close fencing at less cost than our Garden and Farm Fence.

We make it square top or pointed.

FIELD FENCE.



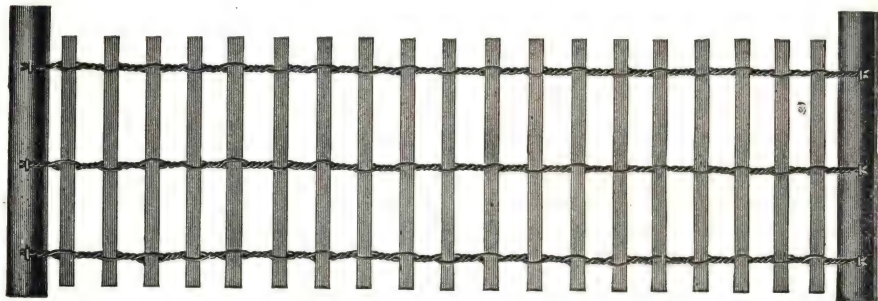
The above illustration is our Field Fence. It is composed of same material as our Orchard Fence, and differs from same in space between 4 feet pickets at top.

We make this fence with space between pickets 9 inches, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 12 inches and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top. At bottom it would be respectively 2 inch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 3 inch and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

This is lower in price than the Orchard Fence and is the cheapest four foot high, close fencing manufactured.

All styles of our fencing are put up in convenient rolls for shipment.

PORTABLE PIG FENCE.



The above is an illustration of our *Pig Fence*. It is composed of the same material as our farm fence; two (2) feet high, firmly woven, with three (3) double strands of galvanized steel wire, space between pickets, three (3) inches and three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) inches.

A drove of hogs requires pasture.

Frequent changes are necessary to preserve the pasture. Our pig fence is easily and quickly put up; and can be easily and quickly taken down and put up in a new place.

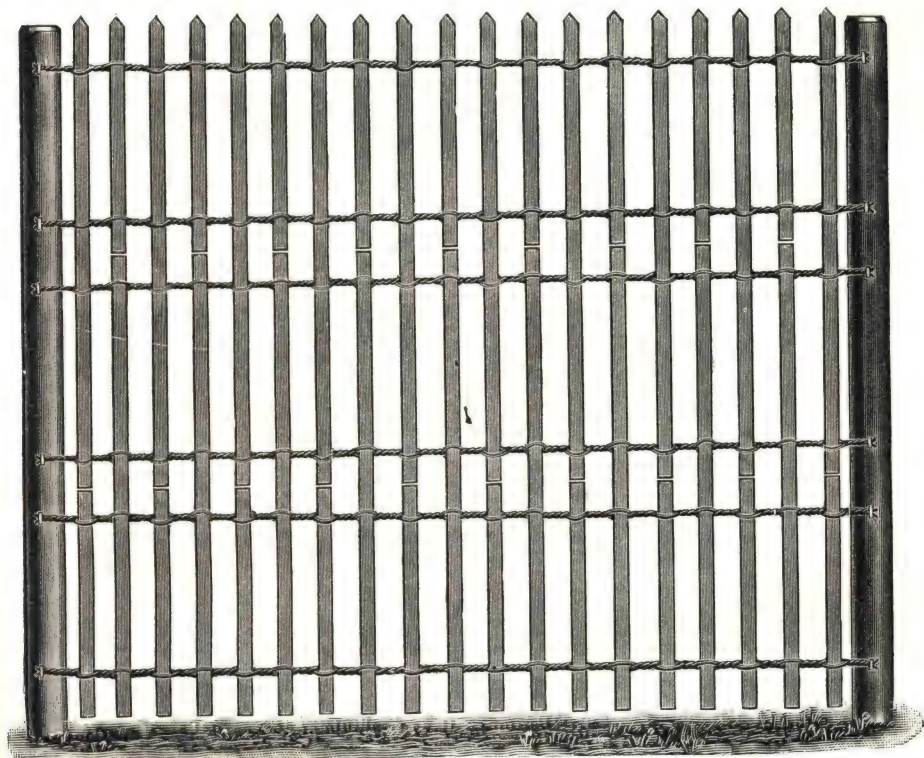
This fence is a universal favorite.

Try it and be convinced.

It will give you entire satisfaction.

We also make above style of Fencing three (3) feet high, with four (4) Double Strands of Galvanized Steel Wire.

PERFECTION POULTRY FENCE.



Our Poultry Fence, like the above illustration, is one of the most popular fences we make.

Its height is six (6) feet.

It is composed of pine or hard wood pickets, one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide, and five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inches thick—four (4) foot and two (2) foot long—alternately (see illustration), all firmly woven with six double strands of galvanized steel wire; distance between pickets two (2) inches, two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches and three (3) inches.

In making this fence the wires are so adjusted that the joints where the four foot (4') and two foot (2') pickets meet, alternately, are as solid and firm as any other part of the fence.

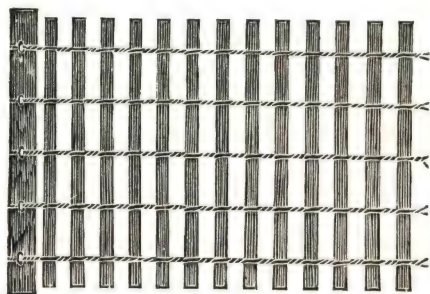
We sell this fence ready for use at less than the six foot (6') picket would cost us.

It is a favorite with the large poultry breeders.

It is easily and quickly put up.

More than one-half the risks of poultry-raising will be done away with by using this fence—as it absolutely insures the safety of your poultry from the depredations of their most numerous enemies.

It is superior to all other fences for poultry, and it is the lowest priced. Put up in rolls ready for shipment.



CORN CRIBS.

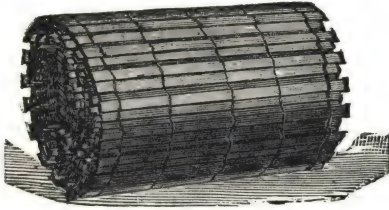
Use our special make of fence to build **Corn Cribs**. Pickets $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 4 feet, free from knots. Woven together with 5 double strands of **No. 10** Galvanized Steel Wire, making it **EXTRA STRONG**. Try it.

We can point our Farm, Garden, Poultry, Pig, Orchard, Field or Pasture Fence, when desired.

We can also dip the above styles of Fence in a mineral red, which gives the fence a bright, lasting color, as good as a coat of paint.

In ordering, be sure and state plainly if you desire fence pointed and dipped—otherwise we fill order for fence square end and plain.

In any style of fence we manufacture, we can give you hardwood or pine pickets.



CUT OF ROLL.

The following reasons why you should buy and use our Combination Wire and Picket Fence in preference to all others:

1st. It is *eight* times stronger than plank fencing.

2nd. It will last *three* times as long.

3rd. It does not injure stock, being as visible as plank. Horses can see it, and do not run into it.

4th. As no barbs are used in its construction, all kinds of stock are entirely safe from injury.

5th. Cattle cannot get their heads between the wires.

6th. Wind will not affect it.

7th. It will not cause the snow to drift or bank up around it.

8th. For orchards there is no fencing that can be compared to it. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits and saves your fruit from the pilfering of small boys.

9th. It is dog proof, protecting sheep from dogs and wolves.

10th. It protects all your crops from all stock bred upon a farm, from the smallest pig to a mad steer.

11th. It will turn a pig, bull, horse, hog, calf, sheep, dog, rabbit or half-grown fowl.

12th. In working the ground animals can be driven right up to it. This cannot be done with a barb fence.

13th. As no two pieces of wood come in contact, and there are no nails used in the pickets or joints for water to lodge, it dries off immediately after a rain and becomes almost as hard and dry as a bone.

14th. The combination of so many wires makes it impossible to break them, and the spring in the same will throw a run-away team off their feet.

15th. IT IS PORTABLE. No other fence has ever been offered to the farmer that can be as easily moved as this. The staples may be withdrawn, and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury.

16th. On account of its extreme lightness, eighty to one hundred rods may be hauled at a single load. A half-mile may be taken down and removed in a few hours.

17th. One roll of the fence with posts are sufficient to fence a large stack yard. The material may be hauled and a large number of stacks fenced in a single day.

18th. Fields may be fenced for temporary pasture to turn all kinds of stock on short notice and with but little labor.

19th. When properly stretched it does not sag or bend, but keeps straight and firm in all weather and climates.

20th. It casts no shade. It does not hide the growing crops, but leaves them fair to the view, giving a beautiful appearance to the farm.

21st. It forms the most perfect combination of two materials, making them inseperable and equally durable, combining the neatness and elegance of iron with the strength and durability of steel. This fence has never been equalled at less than double its cost, and, in fact, has no competitor on the market, price and quality considered.

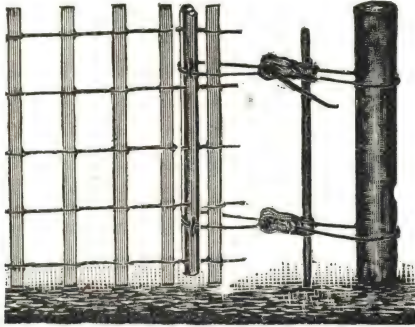
22nd. It is a fence for prairies, for it cannot be blown down.

23rd. It is a fence for lowlands, for it cannot be washed away.

24th. It destroys no ground whatever, and if beauty be considered an advantage, it is the neatest and handsomest farm fence in the world. In short, it combines the good qualities of all fences in an eminent degree, and wherever introduced will become the popular fence of the locality.

25th. It is the strongest, cheapest, most durable and perfect fence on earth.

26th. It is endorsed by 500,000 of the best farmers in the West as fulfilling every claim we make for it.



IT IS EASY OF CONSTRUCTION.

By using a Giant Stretcher as shown above, five to seven rods can be stretched at a single pull. In the case of barbed wire it takes seven wires to make what is supposed to be a pig-tight fence, all of which must be stretched separately, while in our fence all five are stretched at a single pull.

The directions for stretching farm fence are the same for the ornamental. Brace end posts and stretch as tight as two men can pull on stretcher; then staple each wire to each post. Splicing should always be done on the posts.

STRETCHING.

Next in importance to setting end posts is the stretching. If the former has been properly done the latter will not be difficult. Unroll fence so that outside of roll will be on outside of fence. Lean fence against posts. Set one end on base and fasten firmly to end post. It is best to bring wires around or through posts and staple or spread them apart and staple each one separately. These staples must be driven home *solid*, so the fence cannot "come" when the strain is put upon it. Put stretcher on opposite end (if not over one hundred feet) and ground is favorable.

HOW TO USE GIANT STRETCHER.

See cut of Giant Stretcher.

Screw clamps on the fence as shown in cut and secure the upright to a post in advance by passing the chain around foot of post; hook windlass chains around the clamps so the strain will come in direct line with the rollers and turn cranks. After stretching moderately tight, set the fence on base and prop it. Then wind against, using both cranks, and drawing as tight as

two men can pull or stretchers will bear; wind slowly, so fence will have time to accommodate itself to the strain. After winding as tight as possible, lift the fence at different points and wind again. This should be repeated until all slack is taken up. Then staple solidly to end posts before removing stretcher.

In case it is necessary to make another stretch before reaching braced posts, staple to last post in front of clamps, and nail blocks on post behind a picket to assist staples in holding the strain. Also nail a temporary brace from top of this post to bottom of next one, so no slacking can occur when stretcher is loosed. Never loose any of your tension. In most cases securing chain of stretcher may be fastened to the fence joined, but in some cases it is best to stretch to gateway from each end.

When this fence is to be used for fencing broken or hilly land always set the posts on the highest and lowest point, and intermediate post can be set spaced as the fence builder thinks best. Brace all end and corner posts thoroughly.

Always set post perpendicular and straight, and when beginning to staple on the fence see that the pickets are parallel with posts. Stretch as tight as you can pull, say if up-hill towards the highest point. After stapling to the highest point draw the fence down hill in the same manner, and your pickets will always stand perpendicular.

HINTS.

Always brace end and corner post thoroughly. Set first two posts near enough together to brace from top of end post to bottom of second. Brace corner posts both ways.

When posts are set wide apart, a good, solid stake, driven between, as high as third wire, will be found of advantage and almost as good as a post. We have stretchers expressly for our fence, which stretch all five wires at once.

HOW TO STAPLE.

In the line of fence never drive down hard into wire, as this kinks the fence and draws it out of line.

With the ordinary barbed wire staple it is frequently necessary to staple over one wire only, at the side of the picket. Always set staple as much crosswise as possible to prevent splitting post.

HOW TO SPLICE.

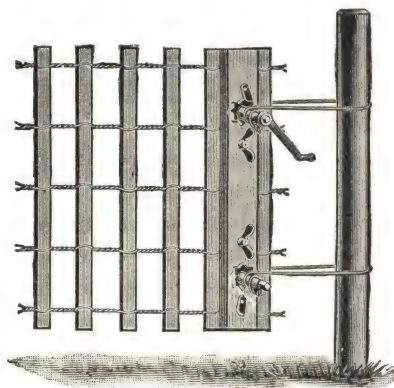
Splicing must be done on a post. Staple as firmly as possible and cut one wire at a time. Bring the end around to side of post when possible and staple. Lay the wire of the other section against those stapled and drive staples firmly. Bring wires around to the side of post, unless a picket interferes, and staple. When this can be done you are insured against slipping. A splice thus made can hardly be observed. After another stretch has been made and secured, your temporary brace and other supports mentioned under the head of "How to Stretch" may be removed.

IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVING DIRECTIONS.

These directions are the result of practical experience, and it is imperative that they be strictly followed, especially in regard to securing end and gate posts against the possibility of "giving." ***Everything depends on stretching, and the stretching depends on the firmness of these posts. Make up your mind not to slight your work in this particular, whatever else you do.***

By using posts, setting them three feet deep and tamping from the very bottom as directed, you will avoid the possibility of any trouble in stretching, and insure your fence to remain for years just as it is built. Great care must be taken to have ends stapled securely, so none of your tension will be lost on removing stretcher, as lost tension cannot be regained without drawing staple and stretching again.

It is highly important that posts be set in perfect line, and the extreme neatness and uniformity of the fence makes any irregularity more noticeable. In order to get a perfect line, posts must have a perfect face. Always get sawed posts when possible, or hew to a true face before setting them, as well as in getting a line of base; and a few minutes' extra time spent in getting a perfect line of base is well spent, and will not be regretted.



WILLARD-DAYNE NEW GIANT FENCE STRETCHER

Is the lightest and easiest to handle, and the most powerful.

Can supply you in any quantities. It is the lowest priced "stretcher" in the market.

We have given in this catalogue a full description of how to stretch the fence. Our description is under the cut of the old-style "Giant Stretcher," as previous to this it was the only stretcher that would do the work right, and the only one we have ever used.

A large number of our customers have this stretcher, hence we have given a full description how to use it. In the new style stretcher you stretch from the Fence to the Post.

In the future be sure and order the new stretcher, as we have thoroughly tested it, and find it far superior to the old style, and at one-half the cost.

FREIGHT.

We deliver all goods on board cars here in the best order. We always find it to our best interest to do all in our power to secure the lowest possible rates for our customers, and are always willing to answer any questions by letter.

Our goods are always in excellent shape for shipping, and do not rate high.

SUPERIORITY OF MANUFACTURE

Our facilities for manufacturing all kinds of "combination wire and picket fence" are the most favorable.

Our factory is located with a view to convenience in getting in supplies, and in shipping out our product with the least possible handling, thereby saving in labor and drayage.

We manufacture for our own use the only perfect machine in existence. It is not a complicated piece of machinery; not any more so than is absolutely necessary to make a perfect fence, and not nearly so complicated in mechanical construction as nine-tenths of the numerous so-called "fence machines" now flooding the market.

As simple as our machines are, we would hesitate about sending them out to the trade with the idea that they could run them profitably, and make more money by manufacturing the fence themselves than by buying the fence ready made for use from us. Our long experience in the business has taught us that it takes experienced men to make this fence, and that not one machine out of ten will make fence that will measure the same space at the top and bottom. We will admit that fence-machine agents are good talkers, and they are obliged to sell a machine occasionally to hold their positions. They tell of the wonderful profit a dealer can save by manufacturing the fence himself, instead of buying it ready for use. If we desired a few thousand feet of lumber, we could buy the same of a lumber merchant cheaper than we could buy the stumpage and put in a small saw-mill, although we presume the lumber merchant in selling us would make a reasonable profit; and the same rule applies to the fence business.

We are selling to some of the largest trade in the United States, and some of our merchant customers handle many car-loads a season. They find they can buy this fence cheaper of us than they can manufacture it themselves; to say nothing about the money invested in the machine, time, annoyance and

trouble in manufacturing, crooked and imperfect fence, and complaints from consumers. The amounts they sell would not make them large enough buyers to get close figures on materials, if they desired to manufacture. In every car of pickets, fully one-third are not fit to use in making fence. The freight rate on a car-load of pickets, to strong competing railroad points, is the same as on a car-load of our fence, manufactured, ready for use; and to many other points the freight rate is less on our manufactured fencing than on pickets.

All merchants who have handled fencing, know that there are seasons for it, and that at these seasons, in order to get the full benefit of the trade, they must have a full stock on hand.

Carefully note the following reasons why you should buy your fence of WILLARD-DAYNE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

1st. They are located in Chicago, the largest lumber center in the country.

2nd. They are the largest and closest buyers.

3rd. Their large volume of business enables them to do business on the smallest possible margins.

4th. Their aim is eventually to manufacture their own pickets, so that their fence will not only be the most perfect, but as low priced as any fence in the market even of the inferior kinds.

5th. They give their entire time and attention to the business.

6th. They always carry a large stock of all styles of fence and can ship promptly.

7th. They guarantee that every roll of fence is full measure.

8th. They guarantee that space between pickets will measure the same, exactly, at either end, through the entire roll.

9th. They guarantee that pickets are as free from knots and are of as good material in the center of the roll as they are on the outside.

10th. We stamp on outside picket of every roll—"WILLARD-DAYNE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS."

11th. Any roll can be returned at our expense, if not as represented.

12th. The fence is not our make unless our name appears.

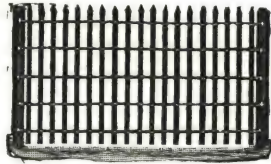
13th. We furnish catalogues for advertising and cuts for the newspapers if desired.

The above facts are important for the consumer and dealer to consider. A consumer will not buy fence that is made crooked and of inferior material, when he can buy ours at the same or a lower price.

Ask for WILLARD-DAYNE FENCE CO.'S fence.—Take no other.—Remember, that every roll has our name stamped on same.

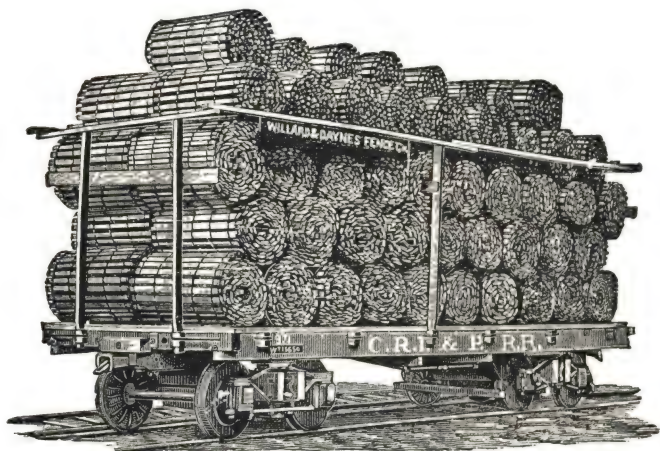
FENCE SUPPLIES.

All kinds of Fence supplies constantly on hand at lowest market prices.



THIS IS THE CUT WE FURNISH YOU FOR NEWSPAPER AD.

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST



ALL READY TO GO.

—DO NOT—

DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS

... REMEMBER ...

First come first served. Only two miles of ready-made fence for immediate use on a single car. A big saving in freight.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF OUR

ORNAMENTAL FENCE.

Our fence is composed of three, four and five heavy galvanized steel cables, consisting of two strands of No. 11 wire each. The cables are interwoven with pickets of the most handsome designs, thoroughly painted with three coats of *best oil-mixed* paints. No two pieces of wood are in contact, and no nails are used in construction—so that the pickets, if kept painted, will have the durability of the cables. This fence stands on a beautiful combination base of original design, the whole presenting an airy and uniform appearance unapproached by any except the highest class of wrought-iron fencing.

Combining as it does the neatness and elegance of iron, with the strength and durability of steel, this fence has never been equaled at less than *double its cost*, and in fact has no competitor on the market, price and quality considered. Reference to cuts herein shown will assist in understanding the above description. This fence is destined to supply a long felt want in the fencing trade.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE IN GENERAL.

Perhaps more abortive attempts have been made to produce a satisfactory ornamental fence at a reasonable price than in almost any other branch of manufacture. The great problem has been to unite lightness and strength with elegance and durability, without using *all wrought-iron*, so that the expense need not be beyond the reach of the medium trade. Wooden fences of the better class have been used from a pure necessity—all parties recognizing their little value, but being compelled to build them because unable to reach any of the fences manufactured.

The idea of nailing base-board, water-table, posts, rail and pickets all overlapping each other, producing a hundred board unprotected joints to the panel, all of pine and filled with nails, is in itself preposterous, as it must decay in a few years.

The hair-pin fence, consisting of iron rods and wooden rails, was placed on the market, proposing to remove the difficulty, but a few years have demonstrated the fact that, except in the matter of neatness, it is in no way superior to *common all wood fence*. The rails are *even more quickly* rotted where the rods pass through them, and must be replaced at a heavy expense every few years. This fence, cost value considered, is one of the dearest fences ever offered to the trade.

Various net-wire fences have been placed on the market, all alike, flimsy and trifling—a mere apology, as it were, for no fence at all.

Wrought-iron fences are good and reliable, as well as highly ornamental, but range in price from thirty dollars (\$30.00) to fifty dollars (\$50.00) per rod.

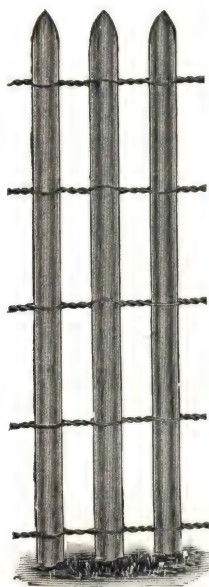
We believe this to be a fair review of the standard fences manufactured, and feel confident that the facts stated are verified by practical experience and daily observation.

We invite your attention to a few of

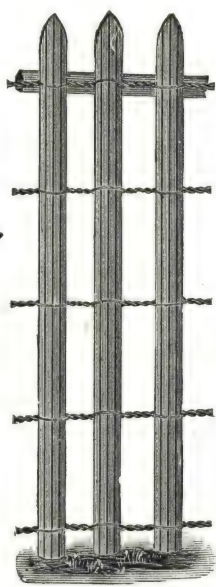
OUR CLAIMS.

We have effected the most complete union of lightness and strength possible, without using all wrought iron, at a cost not exceeding that of ordinary wooden fences. Distance between cables is about nine and one-half ($9\frac{1}{2}$) inches, and the pickets are made of clear 1x2 material. This elasticity and number of cables render breakage almost impossible. The fence, in short, combines *all the essential qualities of iron*, viz.: lightness, strength, durability and elegance, at a cost altogether unprecedented in the history of high class fencing.

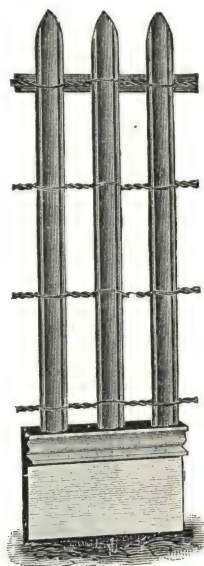
This fence is eminently adapted to public parks, private lawns, door-yards, cemeteries, etc. We call special attention to the *cemetery trade*, as we are able to furnish a fence of any desired *height and strength* varying from 2 feet to 6 feet in height and from 3 to 6 cables.



No. 7.



No. 12.



No. 16.

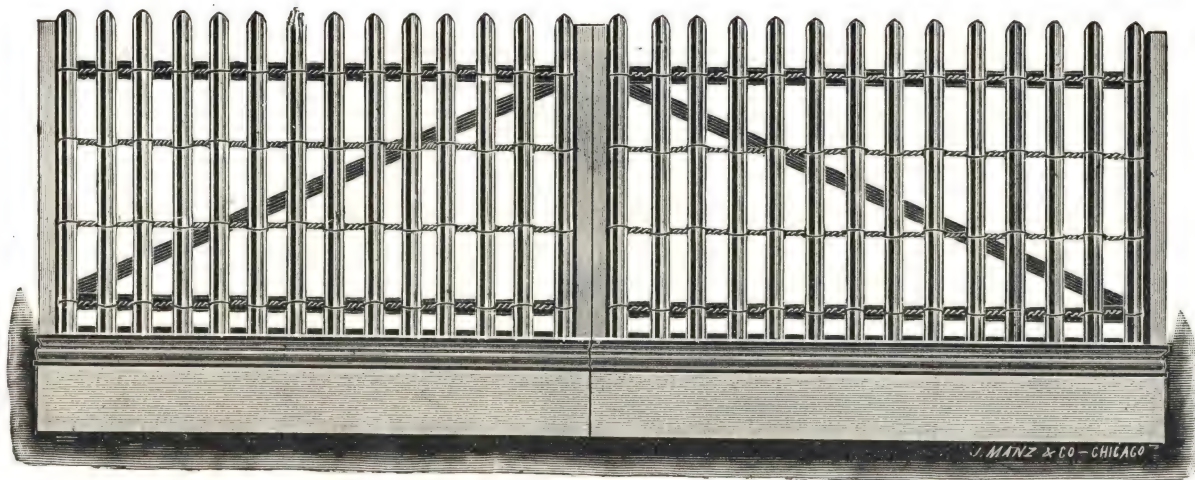
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

No. 7 of the above cuts shows our 4-foot ornamental fencing, with pickets painted and woven together with No. 11 galvanized steel wire, without base-board or top-rail.

No. 12. The same, with pickets and top-rail.

No. 16. The same as No. 7, only 3 pickets, with base-board and top-rail complete.

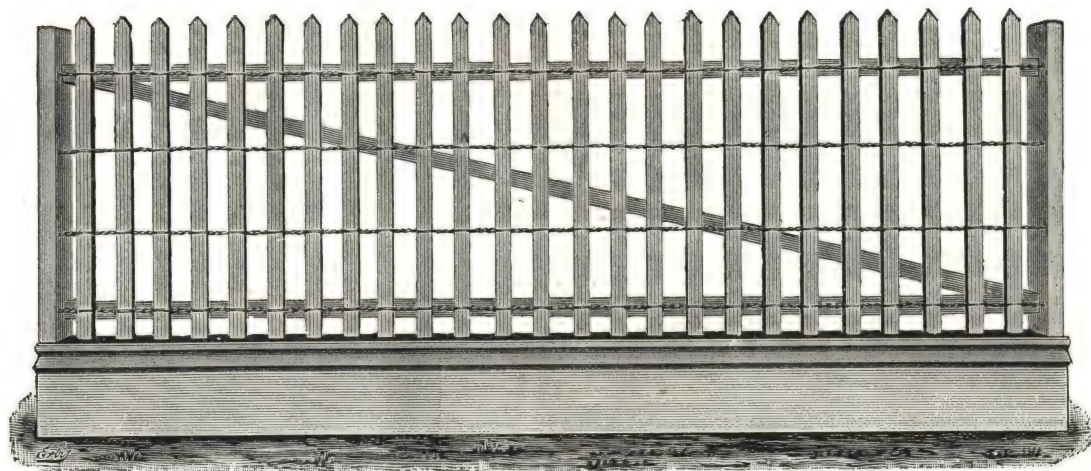
The above fencing is made at five different heights, as follows: 2 feet, 2 feet 6 inches, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet, and in either style of pickets. See page 36.



No. 20.

ORNAMENTAL DOUBLE DRIVE GATE.

The above cut, No. 20, shows a 10-foot double drive gate, with 3-foot pickets, base board, moulded base and top rail, complete for ornamental fence, and is made in five different designed pickets as desired. Gate frames are made to suit any height of pickets, with or without base.



No. 24.

ORNAMENTAL SINGLE DRIVE GATE.

The above cut, No. 24, shows our 9-foot single drive gate, with three-foot pickets, base board, moulded base and top rail, complete for ornamental fence, and is made of five different designed pickets as desired. We make the gate frames to suit any height of pickets, with or without base.

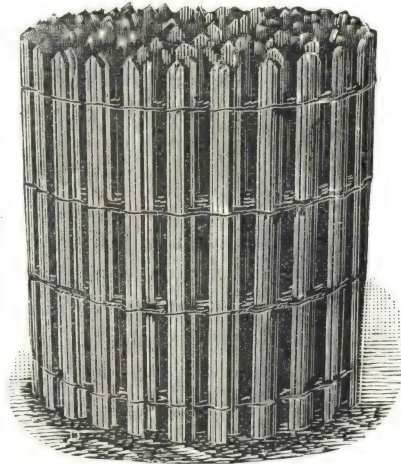
**No. 26.****ORNAMENTAL SINGLE YARD GATE.**

Our ornamental pickets are made in five different designs, as shown on page 37.

No. 26 above shows a single yard gate 3 feet wide with 3 feet picket, and 10 inches base, with pickets, moulded base-rail and base board complete; suitable for ornamental fencing, and is made of any design shown on page 36. 2 ft., 2 ft. 6 in., 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft. pickets, as desired. Six-inch and eight-inch base can be used, which will look well and lessen the cost a little.



No. 58.

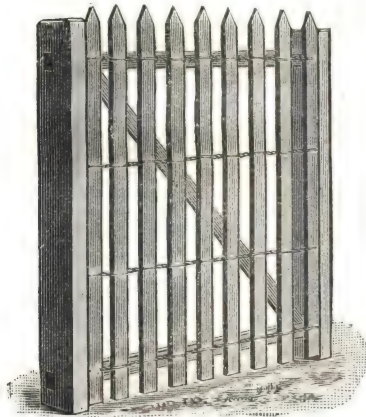


No. 80.

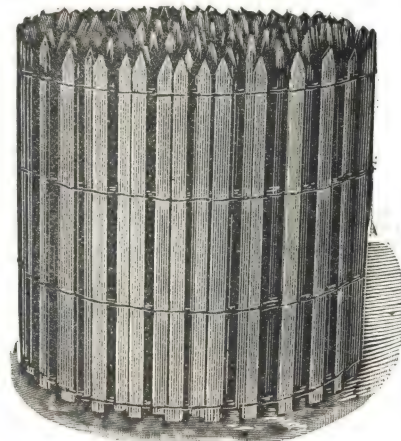
SINGLE ORNAMENTAL YARD GATE.

No. 58 above shows our single yard gate, 3 feet wide and 3 feet high, without base-board, suitable for ornamental fencing, and is made of any design pickets; 2 feet 6 inches, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, or 4 feet high as desired.

No. 80 is a roll of our ornamental fencing, and when wrapped in burlaps to prevent marring, is ready for shipment.



No. 59.

DIVISION GATE.

No. 81.

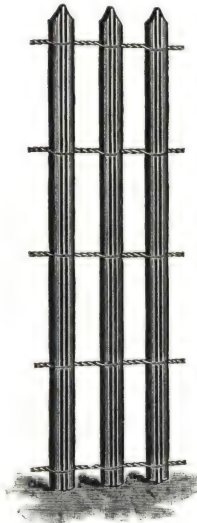
DIVISION ROLL.

No. 59, shown on page 33, shows our single yard gate, three feet wide and three feet high, without base-board, made of division pickets, either two, three or four feet high, as desired.

No. 81, shown on page 33, is a roll of our division fencing.

DIVISION FENCE.

Where fence is wanted to run between lots, and the ornamental fence is not desired on account of the price being considered high, we make a fence composed of pickets $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ins., painted any color desired named on page 37, and firmly woven at a uniform distance of two and one-half inches apart, into three, four and five double strands $12\frac{1}{2}$ best galvanized steel wire. This is put up with top-rail and cedar posts, without base-board. Where the fence alone, without top-rail and posts, is desired, we send it in rolls, all painted, any desired color named, and burlapped to prevent marring in shipping.



No. 45.



No. 47.

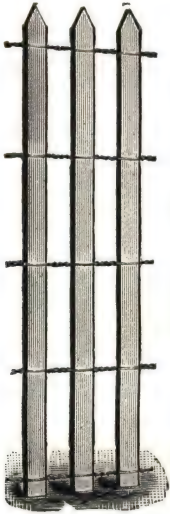


No. 49.

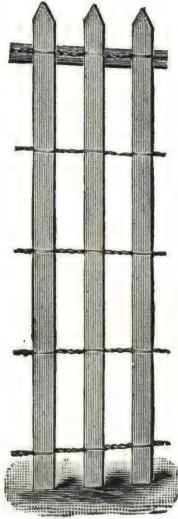
No. 45 above shows our division fencing, with pickets grooved and painted, woven together with No. $12\frac{1}{2}$ galvanized steel wire, without base-board or top-rail.

No. 47 shows the same fencing, with top-rail.

No. 49 shows the same fencing, with 10-inch base-board and moulded base-rail and top-rail complete.



No. 46.



No. 48.



No. 50.

No. 46 above shows our division fencing, with pickets planed and painted, woven together with No. 12½ galvanized steel wire, without base-board or top-rail.

No. 48 shows the same fencing, with top-rail.

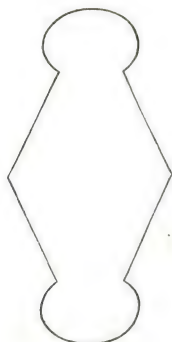
No. 50 shows the same fencing, with ten-inch base-board and moulded base-rail and top-rail complete. This fencing is made with pickets two, three and four feet high, as desired, the two-foot having three wires, three-foot four wires, and four-foot five wires. Six-inch and eight-inch base are best to use for division fence if any.

**No. 30.****DIVISION YARD GATE.**

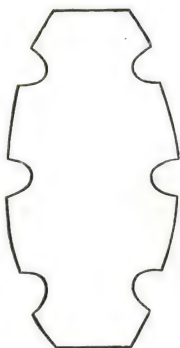
No. 30 shows a single yard gate three feet wide, with three feet pickets, ten inches base, with pickets, moulding and base-board complete, suitable for division fencing, and is made with pickets two, three or four feet high, as desired. Six-inch and eight-inch base are best to use for division gates.

ORNAMENTAL PICKETS.

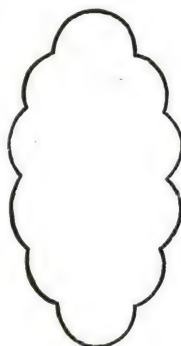
DIVISION.



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 2



No. 4



No. 5.

The above shows the different patterns or designs of our ornamental fence pickets.

In ordering this fence, order by number, as to the style of pickets you desire, and painted either vermilion red, terra cotta brown, olive green, pea green or pure gray, as desired.

Pickets can be painted in any two colors and woven in alternately. In a large order will paint from sample color to match the color of your house, etc.

NEATNESS AND BEAUTY.

The design is one of extreme neatness and beauty, while it embodies certain structural advantages not to be obtained in any other shape. Its general shape is such as to exactly conform to the wire in twisting, thus securing a neatness not otherwise obtained. Its entire surface is also provided with a system of grooves or channels giving free passage of water past the wires and reducing their contact with picket, making decay a matter almost an impossibility. The entire surface is also provided with a series of contact ridges, upon which the wires are firmly clasped, securing both picket and wire in position against the possibility of displacement. This picket is far superior to any smooth surface picket that can be produced. We have every form of moulded or grooved and ridged pickets under patent, as well as beveled, diamond and oval or circular forms.

Our base-rail is of unique and original design, and is largely used in first-class work in combination with a base-board. The water-table is used in connection with a base-plank. It makes a neat and handsome finish, and is popular in country trade.

DIRECTIONS FOR BUILDING ORNAMENTAL FENCE.

Few seem to appreciate the fact that a fine fence is as sadly marred by being out of line as an elegant building. A perfect line of posts is necessary and can only be made in one way. Set end posts first and plumb them. Stretch two lines, one at top and one at bottom, using light, strong cord that can be stretched very tight; then go to the middle and set a post, taking care to get it exactly right; fasten the line to this one. Then go to the middle again, and so on, but never set the posts in succession, as you are liable to crowd the line a little each time, and run in a circle. In setting posts, put fine dirt on each side first and tamp solid. Always tamp well at the bottom. Never crowd the line, especially at the bottom, but bring your posts as near as possible to both lines without touching. In long lines of fence it will be found necessary to set posts at intervals so lines will reach. When only cord enough can be obtained for one line stretch near the bottom always.



No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

POSTS AT ENDS AND GATES

Must be six inches square and tamped solid. They should be set at least three feet deep. Much depends on the setting of these posts, as they are subject to a great strain in stretching; and if they give any the beauty and efficiency of the fence is damaged in many ways.

If posts are set as directed, your gates will not get out of order, and when you stretch you cannot draw your end *posts out of plumb*.

HOW TO GET A LINE OF BASE.

Run your fence in a straight line if possible. By compromising the inequalities of the ground this can usually be done. Drive a nail at each extreme, the height of top of base-board, and stretch your line as tight as it will bear. Start a nail into each post under the line, raising it a little each time to take up the slack. When done you will find it nearly straight. By changing nails where wrong you can easily tell when it is perfectly straight. Then bring the end of your base plank against starting post and fasten it.

HOW TO PUT ON BASE-RAIL.

Cut backing out of rail three-eighths of an inch to receive posts. The only care necessary is in making nice fitting joints. Use a square-joint mitre-box, if convenient. The directions for lining base-board are for ground where a straight line can be run. Always do this when possible. In some cases a gradual curve is necessary, and in others a number of straight runs.

After base-rail or water-table is on, take a measure reaching up below where top wire will come. Stand this on shoulder of base rail and mark the posts, less three-fourths of an inch, which will give you the proper height to saw them off to receive the top rail, which should now be firmly fastened or nailed to top of intermediate posts, with ends joining firmly against the corner or gate posts, as the case may be, as shown on page 38.

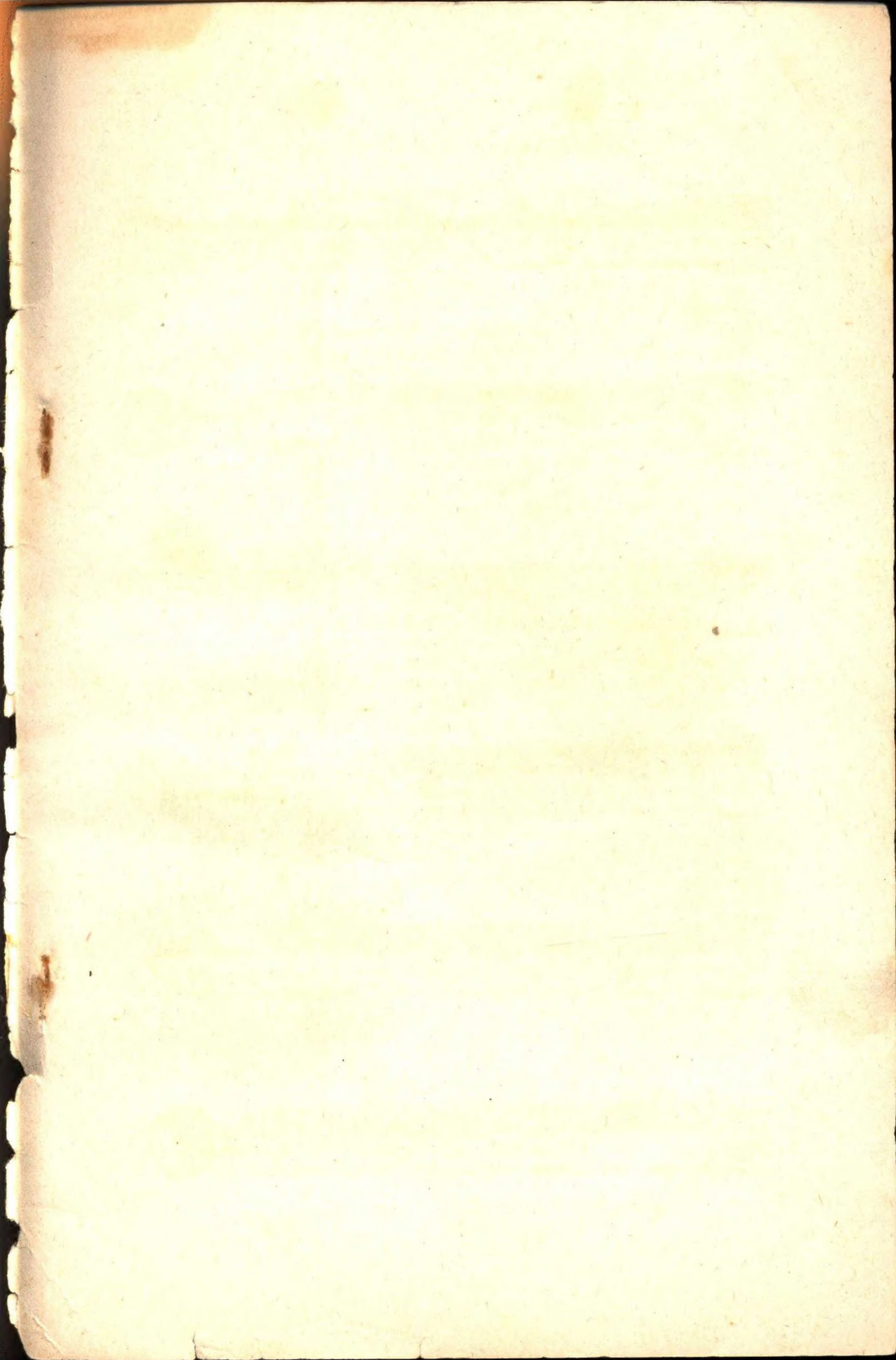
HOW TO ORDER.

In ordering fence, where the dimensions of inclosure can be obtained, always draw a diagram of plat, showing distances between ends or corners and openings. This enables us to fill the order with lengths to suit the spaces, and avoid splicing or waste, and also determine the exact number of posts required where they are to be furnished.

STREICHING.

How to use Giant Stretcher,
Importance of observing directions

Have already been fully explained in this catalogue, and are the same for Ornamental Fencing as for Farm and Garden.



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